

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 29, 2007

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 19, 2007

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 8, 2007

Senate Concurrent Resolution

No. 25

Introduced by Senator Cedillo

(Coauthors: Senators Alquist, Calderon, Corbett, Correa, Ducheny, Florez, Lowenthal, Negrete McLeod, Oropeza, Padilla, Ridley-Thomas, Romero, Scott, Torlakson, and Yee)

(Coauthor: ~~Assembly Member Coto~~ Coauthors: Assembly Members Coto, Aghazarian, Arambula, Bass, Beall, Benoit, Berg, Berryhill, Blakeslee, Brownley, Caballero, Charles Calderon, Carter, Cook, Davis, De La Torre, De Leon, DeSaulnier, Duvall, Dymally, Eng, Evans, Feuer, Gaines, Galgiani, Garcia, Hancock, Hayashi, Hernandez, Horton, Huffman, Jones, Karnette, Krekorian, Laird, Leno, Levine, Lieber, Ma, Maze, Mendoza, Mullin, Nava, Parra, Portantino, Price, Richardson, Salas, Saldana, Smyth, Spitzer, Swanson, Torrico, Tran, Villines, and Wolk)

March 1, 2007

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 25—Relative to César Chávez Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 25, as amended, Cedillo. César Chávez Day.

This measure would recognize March 31, 2007, as the anniversary of the birth of César Chávez, and would call upon all Californians to participate in appropriate observances to remember César Chávez as a symbol of hope and justice to all persons.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, On March 31, 1927, a true hero named César
2 Estrada Chávez was born in Yuma, Arizona, to Librado and Juana
3 Chávez and became the second oldest in a family of five children.
4 César Chávez lived his life dedicated to improving the plight of
5 farmworkers through struggle, sacrifice, and self-denial. He
6 founded and led the first successful farmworkers' union in United
7 States history. He stood for dignity and justice for farmworkers.
8 Today, he remains a symbol of hope to all Californians who find
9 hope and peace in justice; and

10 WHEREAS, In the 1930s, during the Great Depression, César
11 Chávez' father lost his small farming business and the family went
12 broke. The family became migrant workers and joined some 30,000
13 workers who followed the crops from Arizona into Southern
14 California, then up the length of the Central Valley and back again,
15 picking everything from peas to cotton. They lived in tents and
16 other makeshift housing that often lacked a bathroom, electricity,
17 or running water. Schooling for Chávez was irregular and
18 haphazard. He attended some 30 different schools, often
19 encountered discrimination, and was punished for speaking
20 Spanish; and

21 WHEREAS, After graduation from the eighth grade, César
22 Chávez was forced to quit school and take to the fields in order to
23 help support his family. In 1944, at the age of 17, César Chávez
24 joined the Navy and served in World War II. After he completed
25 his tour of duty, César Chávez returned to California and married
26 Helen Fabela, a woman who shared his dedication to the cause of
27 the farmworker. They lived in San Jose in a tough Mexican
28 neighborhood called "Sal Si Puedes" which translates to "get out
29 if you can," and together raised eight children; and

30 WHEREAS, As a farmworker, César Chávez experienced
31 firsthand the injustice of working long hours with little pay.
32 Instilled with a sense of justice passed down from his mother,
33 César Chávez made a decision to speak up and fight for change.
34 He took part in his first strike in protest of low wages and poor
35 working conditions for farmworkers. Although initially
36 unsuccessful, his participation in that first strike was to mark the
37 beginning of a long career in which he fought for improved
38 working and living conditions for farmworkers; and

39 WHEREAS, In 1962, César Chávez resigned his position with
40 the Community Services Organization to embark on a bold new

1 undertaking to form a farmworkers' union. He was joined by the
2 great Dolores Huerta, and together they became the architects of
3 the National Farm Worker's Union, the forerunner to the present
4 United Farm Workers (UFW); and

5 WHEREAS, In 1965, César Chávez led a strike of California
6 grapepickers to demand higher wages and urged all Americans to
7 boycott table grapes as a show of support. The strike included a
8 340-mile march from Delano to Sacramento in 1966 in which
9 thousands of farmworkers and supporters marched in solidarity.
10 The farmworkers and supporters carried banners with the black
11 eagle with the words "HUELGA" (strike) and "VIVA LA CAUSA"
12 (long live our cause); and

13 WHEREAS, César Chávez preached nonviolence to the strikers
14 even as they were physically abused by many of those opposed to
15 the grape boycott. In 1968, he began a Ghandi-like fast to call
16 attention to the migrant workers' cause. Although his dramatic act
17 did little to solve the immediate problem, it increased public
18 awareness of the conditions under which farmworkers labored. In
19 1973, the UFW organized a strike for higher wages from lettuce
20 growers, and, after many battles, an agreement was finally reached
21 in 1977 that gave the UFW the sole right to organize farmworkers;
22 and

23 WHEREAS, During the 1980s, César Chávez led the effort to
24 call attention to the health problems of farmworkers caused by the
25 use of certain pesticides on crops; and

26 WHEREAS, On April 23, 1993, César Estrada Chávez died
27 peacefully in his sleep in San Luis, Arizona. During his funeral,
28 Cardinal Roger M. Mahoney, who celebrated the funeral mass,
29 called César Chávez "a special prophet for the world's
30 farmworkers"; and

31 WHEREAS, Many declared that the UFW would die without
32 him, but on César Chávez' birthday, March 31, 1994, under the
33 leadership of his son-in-law, Arturo Rodriquez, the UFW marched
34 343 miles from Delano to Sacramento, echoing César Chávez'
35 historic 1966 march, and demonstrated that the UFW still worked
36 for farmworkers; and

37 WHEREAS, In 1990, Mexican President Salinas de Gortari
38 awarded César Chávez, the "El Aguila Azteca" (the Aztec Eagle),
39 Mexico's highest award presented to people of Mexican heritage
40 who have made major contributions outside of Mexico. He also

1 became the second Mexican-American to receive the Presidential
2 Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor in the United States,
3 which was presented posthumously to his wife, Helen Chávez,
4 and their children on August 8, 1994, by President William
5 Jefferson Clinton; and

6 WHEREAS, In 1994, César Chávez' family and the officers of
7 the UFW created the César E. Chávez Foundation to inspire current
8 and future generations by promoting the ideals of César Chávez'
9 life, work, and vision. Communities throughout California and the
10 United States have honored the memory of César Chávez by
11 naming schools, parks, children's centers, streets, and other public
12 works after the leader; and

13 WHEREAS, César Chávez led by example, giving of himself
14 so that he might help others. His relentless pursuit of the belief
15 that the American dream should be available to all Americans,
16 regardless of race or national origin, stands as a monument to our
17 free society. His life and work is not only an inspiration to Latinos,
18 but to working Americans of all nationalities. His legacy lives on
19 in the improved working and living conditions of hundreds of
20 thousands of Californians and their families; and

21 WHEREAS, In the year 2000, the Legislature enacted Senate
22 Bill 984 (Chapter 213 of the Statutes of 2000) to create an annual
23 state holiday on César Chávez' birthday, March 31. This holiday
24 provides all Californians the opportunity to learn from César
25 Chávez' life and provides schoolchildren the opportunity to learn
26 through community service; and

27 WHEREAS, The State Board of Education on Wednesday,
28 February 6, 2002, adopted a model curriculum on the life and work
29 of César Chávez, fulfilling a key provision of Chapter 213 of the
30 Statutes of 2000, that also includes topics on pesticides,
31 immigration, and agriculture's role in the economy; now, therefore,
32 be it

33 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
34 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes March 31,
35 2007, as the anniversary of the birth of César Chávez, and calls
36 upon all Californians to participate in appropriate observances to
37 remember César Chávez as a symbol of hope and justice to all
38 persons; and be it further

- 1 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
- 2 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

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